

## THREE BILLIONS WILL BE RAISED BEFORE A THIRD LOAN IS CALLED

Banks and Trust Companies Will Be Called Upon To Set Aside Small Percentage of Gross Resources Every Week

### SIX INVESTMENTS WILL RAISE SUM REQUIRED

Each Two Weeks Banking Houses Will Buy Four Percent Certificates and Next Liberty Loan Will Be In April

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—Before another bond issue is floated by the government, which will probably not be for at least two months, three billions of dollars will have been raised through the sale of treasury certificates under the plan which was advanced yesterday by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo. While the plan is yet tentative it is meeting with the approval of the administration and with bankers as well.

In the announcement which Secretary McAdoo made yesterday he says three billions of dollars will be raised by the sale of four percent short term treasury certificates under the plan which looks to systematic investment by every bank and banking institution in the country in such short term securities.

### EACH TWO WEEKS

The contemplated scheme of financing the war for the next two months or more provides for the issuance of five hundred million dollars of certificates every two weeks until the total shall reach the required three billions of dollars about the middle of March.

Banks, banking houses and trust companies are to be asked to set aside about one percent of their gross resources each week and each two weeks to invest such sums as are thus set aside in the four percent treasury certificates. In this way there will be no great drain upon the resources of the banks. They will be furnished with gift edge, short term securities on a fair basis for such short term investments, a basis similar to that which loans to private concerns in New York are made by the banks of the New York clearing house, and the needs of the government will be met.

### LOAN IN APRIL

There will probably be no call made for a third loan until in April though, in the meantime, the machinery will be prepared for the launching of a tremendous drive when the call is issued.

## BOLSHEVIKI SEEK TO SHIFT BLAME

PETROGRAD, February 7. (Associated Press)—In an effort to clear the present government in Petrograd from blame for the chaotic state of labor and economic conditions, a statement was issued yesterday by the commissariat of labor to the national committee and by that body announced to the proletariat.

Blame for the present chaotic state of affairs is placed upon the past administrations. The commissariat says the failure of the imperial government before the revolution and of the Kerensky government after the revolution to regulate the industries aggravated the situation and are directly responsible for the conditions which the Bolsheviks are called upon to meet.

### PRISONERS ARE MARCHED FROM BLAZING BUILDING

JEFFERSON, Va., February 6. (Associated Press)—Five buildings of the state reformatory burned down today in a disastrous fire. The loss will reach a million dollars. Twelve hundred and eighty-five prisoners were marched out of the buildings, but none of them escaped.

## SUCCESS OF HUN'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN WANING

Comparison of Allied Losses Last Week and Month With Those of Early Days of Undersea Drive Full of Encouragement

NEW YORK, February 7. (Associated Press)—Losses of Allied shipping from the Hun submarine campaign for the week ending Saturday February 2 and as given in the official reports which were yesterday issued by Great Britain, France and Italy vary in total only slightly from the losses of the preceding week and are far under the average weekly losses of the past year.

For the week ending last Saturday night Great Britain lost ten steamers of more than 1500 tons register and nine smaller craft as against nine and six the preceding week. French losses were two steamers of the larger registry and one of the smaller as compared with three small craft the week before and Italy lost one small ship as against two of more than 1500 tons and two of less registry the previous week. Thus the losses for the Allies for the week were twelve large and eleven small craft while for the week ending January 25 the losses were eleven of each type of vessel. As compared with last week in December there is a distinct improvement shown for the report issued January 2 showed a loss of twenty-eight large and four small of more than 1500 tons the week before were twenty-five and seven which were on average for the last five weeks considerably higher than the actual losses in any of the three weeks last have just past.

Five weeks' losses for the Allies, extending over from the closing days of December to the second day of February were eighty-eight vessels of more than 1500 tons and thirty-three of smaller registry, or for both classes 117. From March 11 to April 15 last year the losses to Great Britain alone were 182 vessels, from April 15 to May 20 they were 241 and to June 24, 142 British losses in the five weeks just past have been eighty-four.

Word was received yesterday of the loss of the American Steamer Albatross, 2824 tons registry. She was torpedoed on Tuesday off the coast of England with a loss of six lives.

In the month of January, according to reports which were issued yesterday from the Norwegian embassy at Washington, losses to Norwegian shipping amounted to 18,805 tons. Eight men lost their lives.

## SENATE BILL WOULD CUT MUCH RED TAPE

Measure Is Said To Meet Approval of Administration and Suit Members of Senate

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—Indications of an agreement between the President and members of the senate committee on military affairs looking to a reorganization and consequent cutting of red tape in the war department are to be seen in a bill which was yesterday introduced by Senator Overman and is said to have the approval of the administration and to meet the demands of a majority of the members of the senate committee.

While the measure is distinctly a compromise measure it will remove obstacles which now stand in the way of a combination and redistribution of powers which the committee believes to be essential to the efficient conduct of the war.

It is the hope of leaders in the senate that this measure will eliminate most of the causes of friction between the senate committee members on the one hand and the President and the secretary of war on the other.

## BRIDGE OCEAN WITH SHIPS IS MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—Major Frederick Palmer, the famous war correspondent and the official "eye witness" for the American forces in France, on the staff of General Pershing, delivered an address at the National Press Club last night. Major Palmer said that he was commissioned to deliver a message from General Pershing to the people of America through the press of the nation.

"Build a bridge of boats from the United States to France," is the message. Ships and more ships are the great need of the nation, said Major Palmer, and with ships sufficient there is no doubt of victory against the Hun.

### HOOVER TAKES STEPS TO HOLD PRICE OF COFFEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6. (Associated Press)—Food Controller Hoover today ordered speculation in green coffee discontinued on the coffee and sugar exchanges. He is also sending out an order forbidding dealing in a price advance schedule type No. 2 and 3a coffee. He believes this will steady the coffee market.

### DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Don't get over-exposed as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple remedy to defeat the effect is marvelous. For sale by all druggists, Bessing, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## GENERAL WISSER FAVORS PROHIBITION IN REPORT SENT SECRETARY BAKER

Outlook Now Very Good For Dry Oahu—Legal Points Involved Have Been Referred To Judge Advocate General's Office

WASHINGTON, February 6. (Special to The Advertiser)—The report upon the liquor situation on Oahu made by Brigadier General Wissar of the Hawaiian Department to Secretary Baker, upon the request of the latter for the department commander's view in relation to the various petitions to the President that Oahu be proclaimed a dry zone, is strongly in favor of action along the lines of the petitions. General Wissar states that prohibition would be the best solution of the situation that has arisen.

The outlook now is very good for administrative action declaring Oahu a prohibition district for the period of the war. The main reason that such an order has not yet been issued is the doubt as to the legality of such a proclamation covering the zone desired.

Secretary Baker has referred the question to the judge advocate general, from whom a legal opinion on the points involved is expected within a few days.

## NEW LIGHTS ON WAR PREPARATION AND PROGRESS THROWN BY BAKER AND BY MESSAGES FROM EUROPE

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—United States forces in France are now larger than was anticipated for this time in the original governmental program and during the present year the United States will send a million more men were two as reported by Secretary of War Baker in his testimony before the senate committee on military affairs which tended to put the accomplishments of the war department in a better light before the committee than that in which it has heretofore appeared.

Both in and out of the committee hearing yesterday developments which such as to promise a more satisfactory condition in the conduct of the war than has been indicated to exist. Speaking in New York at a dinner Capt. Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of France to the United States, said his country was in a position to manufacture enough artillery before July 1 to equip twenty American army divisions providing the materials necessary for the manufacture were transported regularly. This assertion of the French commissioner is taken as an answer to the assertion made by Representative McCormack that France did not have enough artillery to meet its own needs and was in no position to be called upon to supply the United States with such equipment.

Similarly, despatches from France offered a relief for problems in supplies for the American contingent and told of agreement on a purchasing plan which would enable France to supply canned fruits and vegetables for the American forces thus saving a large amount of cargo space which might be advantageously used for other purposes, perhaps in part for the required materials for the manufacture of the necessary artillery.

Suggests Food Conservation. In connection with the saving of cargo space Secretary Baker before the senate committee suggested methods for food conservation by the forces under General Pershing especially in the regulation of purchases at the post exchanges by French people.

In making his assertion that the troop movement was ahead of the original program on January 1 and now Secretary Baker did not tell how large a force the United States has in France. His testimony came in answer to questions by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and it was agreed it would be improper to give definite figures at an open hearing although these might be given to the committee when in executive session.

Besides forecasting the movement of a million more men in the year 1918 Secretary Baker gave the committee much other information of importance and of a distinctly encouraging nature. Baker explained to the committee that any delay in the paying of money to the families and dependents of soldiers had been due to indefinite orders and said that delays in payment to the soldiers themselves were about ended.

Secretary Baker's testimony of yesterday supplements that which he gave before the committee at the hearing of January 10 when he told much of the preparations made and carried out by the war department. This was published in the Official Bulletin of that date which quoted him as saying: "I am glad to lay before the committee and the country certain facts with reference to the war department's work. Not all of it is new to you, but it is well to have some underlying facts freshly in our minds at times when the consideration of details however important in themselves, might otherwise obscure the real progress made in the central task."

"The war department is eager to profit by all helpful criticism, and I think the committee for the inquiries which it has made and for the cooperation which it is giving and will give in making our preparation increasingly adequate and speedy."

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Regular Army comprised 5791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the national guard, 37,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2575 officers in the Reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the Army of the United States at that time. On the thirty-first day of December, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the national guard of 16,051 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the national army of 600 men; and the Reserve of 81,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words in nine months the increase has been from 9,521 officers to 110,856 oficers; from 202,549 to 1,128,650 men."

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 572,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is therefore roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish American War."

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation."

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution."

"But the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the Regular Army on the first day of April."

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen divisions have been built, costing \$13,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 percent."

"These camps contain water and sewage facilities, refuse disposal plants, hospitals, storehouses, barracks, exchanges, postoffices, and practically all necessary conveniences, comforts and safeguards for soldiers. The health of the men in training in them is beyond comparison better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history."

Death Rate Per Thousand. "The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1908 the death rate per thousand was 20.1, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States, since September 1, has been about 2 per thousand. These figures are properly comparable. The five per thousand for 1916 means for the whole year. The two per thousand for this year means that if the number of deaths since the 1st of September from all causes, exclusive of measles and its complications, should continue the same for the following eight months, our rate for the end of the year would be about two per thousand."

## KING ASKS EARLY SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION

Britain's Ruler Says After Winning of the War This Is One of the Strongest Desires Nation Entertains

LONDON, February 7. (Associated Press)—King George, in an address yesterday, touched on the Irish question, expressing his hope that the Irish convention might not be disbanded until it had found the solution of the Irish problem.

The British government, he said, was sincerely in earnest in its desire to find some middle ground upon which the Irish factions might be united for the self government of Ireland. Next to securing through to a successful conclusion the great war in which the nation was engaged, the first aim of the British government was to grant to Ireland the home rule it had long desired. One obstacle removed.

The Irish convention has apparently been unable to come to any decision as to the form of government to be recommended for Ireland. It is now well known that the convention was on the point of disbanding and confessing complete failure when the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British cabinet took place and one of the main obstacles to an agreement was believed to be removed.

Now, a recent despatch from Dublin to the Times, states that the convention has again taken a disappointing turn which the Times interprets as meaning that the prospect of an agreement is again remote.

Commenting on this, the Daily Chronicle says:

New Obstacles Arise. "The convention is now up against the most formidable obstacle. If this can be negotiated successfully all will be well. The Ulster unionists have it in their power to bring the labors of the convention to fruition or to make them end in failure."

A despatch to the Daily News from Dublin says that comment upon the outlook there is a curious blend of pessimism and optimism—pessimism as to the immediate and optimism as to the ultimate issue. The writer refers to a drawing together of the nationalists and southern unionists, leaving the Belfast unionists in greater isolation than before.

An interesting political side light, he correspondent adds, is cast by the news that the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police will be amalgamated as part of a general scheme of reorganization of the Irish government, which is expected to come under consideration soon. Belfast is now policed by the Royal Irish Constabulary, and it is understood that the amalgamation would involve the disbanding of the old forces which have unfortunate associations and that the new body will be called the Irish Police Force.

## SHIP PROGRAM IS HANGING ON LABOR

With Yards, Material and Money Nation Needs Quarter of Million Mechanics

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—More workers is the most urgent need of the emergency ship building program, as the case made by the shoulders of labor. "We have the yards, we have the materials, and we have the money necessary to carry through the program. The one thing which is lacking is that spirit which will send a quarter of a million mechanics into our shipyards. With such a force of workers nothing can stop us," he said.

Mr. Pies places responsibility for the success or failure of the ship building program, as the case made by the shoulders of labor. "We have the yards, we have the materials, and we have the money necessary to carry through the program. The one thing which is lacking is that spirit which will send a quarter of a million mechanics into our shipyards. With such a force of workers nothing can stop us," he said.

### MAY DIVERT TRAFFIC TO BREAK BAD CONGESTION

WASHINGTON, February 6. (Associated Press)—Director General McAdoo has appointed a traffic investigation committee with the object of diverting some of the traffic from the congested roads in the East and helping the serious situation. The committee consists of Winchell R. Randolph and A. O. Powell.

### ROOSEVELT IN HOSPITAL FOR SLIGHT OPERATION

NEW YORK, February 6. (Associated Press)—Former President Roosevelt, who has been suffering from abscesses recently went into a local hospital to day to undergo an operation, the second to be performed within a week.

### MORATORIUM BILL IS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

WASHINGTON, February 6. (Associated Press)—The soldiers' and sailors' Civil Rights Bill suspending liability in civil action in certain contingencies, unanimously passed the senate to day.

### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT IS GUARANTEED TO CURE BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING OR PROTRUDING PILES IN 6 TO 14 DAYS OR MONEY REFUNDED

Manufactured by the Pazo Medicine Co., 21 East U. S. A.

## AMERICANS SEE BUSIEST DAY OF FIGHTING SINCE GOING TO FRONT

Enemies' Air Attacks Repulsed. Town Within Trenches Lines Is Shelled and Raids Are Made Under Cover of Artillery

### BRITISH AND FRENCH WIN VICTORIES IN AIR

Heavy Artillery Fire Is Reported Along French, British and Italian Fronts With Small Infantry Activity

WASHINGTON, February 7. (Associated Press)—American forces on the French front yesterday had the busiest and most exhilarating day which they have known since they entered into active conflict with the enemy and made their force felt distinctly by the enemy.

On this sector of the Western front, as well as in others of the war theaters aircraft entered prominently into the day's fighting. Twenty enemy air craft, during the day, endeavored to cross the American lines and the anti-aircraft defenses of the American forces were kept in almost constant action. Not one of the enemy planes succeeded in getting past the American defenses.

### ALL ARE BUSY

After a lively day and night on Tuesday the American artillery had another day of intense activity. It was engaged in shelling a town within the enemy lines which has been deserted by the entire civilian population.

Under cover of this fire a number of raiding parties were sent out from the American trenches against detachments of the enemy.

Within the trenches and in the dugouts the pumps are kept going steadily to keep them free from the cold, muddy water that is constantly flowing into them.

### ALLIES RAID

France and Great Britain both conducted important air raids yesterday. The British aircraft dropped large numbers of bombs upon a number of targets and in the course of the raids had a number of engagements with enemy planes. Five Trenchard planes and one observation balloon were downed. Four British machines failed to return.

On Tuesday French escadrilles bombed Saarbruck dropping about four tons of projectiles and made a number of important hits. During this raid the escadrilles were attacked by enemy air forces of which they downed three. There were no French losses.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVE

There was heavy artillery firing on the British, the French and the Italian fronts yesterday, official reports said. The French report they have destroyed fourteen enemy machines in the last three days and the Italians report the destruction of five enemy planes.

### MESSAGE IS CARRIED AFAR BY WILD HAWK

RED LODGE, Montana, January 31. (Associated Press)—Correspondence that originated in 1916 when a rancher of this vicinity attached a small bottle, enclosing his name and address, to the neck of a hawk, which later was shot near Bogota, Colombia, is responsible for a journey to this town by Louis Felipe Rueda, a wealthy textile mill operator of Bogota.

Rueda wrote to the local man, and later to other persons in this vicinity, and friendships developed which the South American is now enroute here to further in person.

### RIOTS IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, February 6. (Associated Press)—Two were shot today in the strike riots.